JERSEY JUSTICE.

Execution of George Botts for the Murder of "Pet" Halsted.

A Terrible Tragedy in Three Acts.

The Murder, the Trial and the Execution.

Penitence, Prayer and Forgiveness at the Gallows.

The Condemned Man Dies with a Prayer on His Lips-How He Spent the Closing Hours of Life-Touching Letter from His Mother-He Bears Himself Bravely to the Last.

Jersey justice, in its fullest and most awful sense, was meted out yesterday in Newark, N. J., to George Botts, the murderer of General Oliver Spencer Hal-sted, Jr. This tragedy, the last scene of which the curtain has just failen on, is widely distinguished in many remarkable points from the majority of the orrors having for the groundwork the wiles and the wickedness of wanton women, and the and degraded men. It is nothing sad to relate, for two men to quarsoul-destroying smiles and favors or a debauched daughter of Eve, but it is far reoved from the common to have the male actors so widely different in all respects except one as were nose prematurely hurried before their Maker, in the under consideration. One was a manj who, n talents, educational culture and social surroundity of his fedows; the other, one who was correspondingly low in the order of humanity, who was oted only among his species for a lack of even the rudiments of common school education, and of any was a man who had a name and a certain fame in the annals of the nation; the other creature considered course and vulgar, even by the coarsest and most vulgar. In short, two such opposites in the respects indicated could not well be cited than "Pet" Halsted and George Botts. The exceptional point of similarity in their section with the wretched female for whom each s suffered death. With these few prefaratory HRRALD the details of this terrible tragedy in three -the commission of the crime, the trial of the criminal and the meting out to him the awful penalty attached thereto.

The Crime.
On Sunday, the 2d of last July, the city of Newark was startled to its very core by the report that "Pet" Haisted had been shot dead by one George Botts, a charcoal pediar, in the chambers of a comwoman named Mrs. Mary E. Wilson, located in the upper part of the house No. 95 South street, was apprised of the fact and at once proceeded to the scene of the murder. An immense crowd of ons had congregated in front, and were prevented from entering by a posse of police which had taken possession of the premises. Passing through the lager beer saloon on the ground floor kept by the owner of the house, John Spies, the ter, mounted the states to the top floor and entered the chamber of death-a small, square, semicorpse of the murdered man, hideous in its clotted ing on it. While the body lay there it was visited cousin; George B. and Abe, his brothers, and collie," his son, besides a large number of leading years been personally acquainted. The saddest Work of an instant at the hands of Botts had added down, broken-nearted man thenceforth was "poor "Pet" had spent the night with Mrs. Wilson. Very early in the morning, among the "wee sma' hours ayout the twa," the family of the man Spies were aroused by foud knocking at the hall door. Henrietta Spies, a young girl, went to a front window and saw Botts below. She warned him off, He went away, but returned again and again, but they would not open the door. He asked for Mrs. Wilson, but, prompted by the latter, Henrietta told him she was not at nome, but had gone to Paterson. Finally between eight and nine o'clock the haid door was opened by a little boy to attend to the mikman. Botts saw the ceveted opportunity. He swept in and bounded up the stairs with the agility of a wild cat, and in a few seconds was bantmering away at the door of the largest of Mrs. Wilson's two apartments. At this time "Pet" was beginning to dress, ars, Wilson had already done so, both were in the large room. When it became apparent that Botts was determined to smash in the door they rushed into the bedroom, a closet-like chamber, but by this time Botts had battered own the first door and was fast doing the same for the second. In it went before the powerful charcoal pedier, who held a pistol in one hand. Haisted grappled with Botts, but his strength was not equal to the emergency.

Cried Mrs. Wilson to Botts, but Botts heeded not her, but, addressing "Pet," said, "You son of a b—B. Pil snoot you," and he did. The ball passed through "Pet's" nose, glancing downwards, and entered the left breast just above the nipple. He lived about fifteen or twenty mimutes. Botts seemed satisfied with his work. Wilson to klempting to fire a second shot he put the revolver in his pocket and sprang from the room down stairs and out into the street, Beiore going Mrs. Wilson remarked to him, "You've killed nim; you'il haing for it." Botts needed and said,

"PLL HANG FOR IT." He went away, but returned again and again, but

killed him; you'll hang for it." Botts hodded and sald,

"I'LL HANG FOR IT."

The murderer was instinctively a prophet! A few more words about the scene of the shooting. On a table was spread the remnants of the preceding night's repast. There were cans of pickied oysters, pickied muscles, rusks, jelly and a bottle of aromatic schnapps. The walls were adorned with some decent and some very indecent pictures. On the table lay a handsomely bound Blue, and on it stood a copy of hyron's "Don Juan." On the whole, the rooms were furnished with taste, but it was chiefly of a vituated order. A small green reps tele-a-lete and a few chairs to match lent some appearance of comfort to the place.

BOITS' ARREST.

Within half an hour after the commission of the murder Botts was in custody. He was found in Tichenor street by Officer Cailen. He made no resistance, but en route to the city rrison remarked to his custodian, "It'll be a poor Fourth for me, but I guess it'll be a worse one for Pet." He was longed in one of the cells. Mrs. Wilson was also taken into custody and removed to the same place and held as a witness. That same atternoon an inquest was held by Goroner John F. Chase. His little office was packen with persons eager to hear the testimony. The plan of the latter is snown by The Vendict of Fills Cononer's Jury, which read as follows:—

We find that one George Botts, late of said city of Newark, in said char the add day of July, 1871, at said city of Newark, in said char the said coliver's. Hasted, Jr., by shooting bim in the left breast with a pistol loaded with gunpowder and the county of Essex, did willfully and fecolously kill and read's bullet.

Botts was fully committed for trial and secured in the county jail. After being detained a day or two "I'LL HANG FOR IT." .

harder the said Oliver is leaded with gunpowder and a leader builet.

Botts was fully committed for trial and secured in the county jail. After being detained a day or two Mra Wilson was liberated on bail to appear as a wilness when wanted. It was not alone in Newark the tragedy created a profound sensation; the details were read with avidity throughout the length and breadth of the land. Truth to say there was little, if any, sympathy expressed for the murdered man, though it welled out in fountains for his lovely wife and family, his grief-stricken brother, George, and for his distinguished father, the venerable Oliver S. Halsted, ex-Chancellor of the State of New Jersey. For these every heart responded sympathetically; for him there was only sorrow that a man of his opportunities, whose duties to society were so great, should have so grossly outraged the laws of God and man, and dragged the bright names or several honored lamilies into a pool of shame and filing immorality and debasement. intite, if any, sympathy expressed for the murdered man, though it welled out in foundains for his lovely wife and family, his grief-stricken brother. George, and for his distinguished father, the venerable Oliver S. Halsted, ex-Chancellor of the State of New Jersey. For these every heart responded sympathetically; for him there was only sorrow that a man of his opportunities, whose duties to society were so great, should have so grossly outraged the laws of God and man, and dragged the bright names of several honored families into a pool of sname and filthy immorally and debasement.

The Trial.

The second act of the tragedy opened in the Essex county Court of Oyer and Perminer, at the Court House in Newark, on the 18th of

rial, the audiences being mainly of the more trial, the audiences being mainly of the laste respectable class of people. On the first day quite a number of well dressed females put in an appear-ance, but towards the close the number dwindled down to four or five. On the beach were Judge David A. Depue, presiding omcer, and several Asso-ciate Judges. The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Caleb S. Titsworth, Prosecutor of the Pleas, while Botts was represented by Messrs. Charles S. Spencer, of New York, and W. B. Guild, Jr., of Newark. Out of a panel of thirty-six jurors twelve were selected within an hour after the opening of the trial. The twelve chosen were John L. Pattmore, foreman; Enoch Piummer, Wilham H. Spear, James Huric, tiam Jacobus. Daniel Paxton. Edward G. Reilley, William Schooz, Charles Minck. The trial comnenced on Monday, at ten o'clock, and was submitted to the jury about one o'clock on Friday

menced on Monday, at ten o'clock, and was submitted to the jury about one o'clock on Friday afteraoon, five ays afterwards. The testimony adduced on behalf of the State proved conclusively that the marder was premeditated; that Botts had bought a pistod months octore, and repeatedly threatened to others that it was to be used on Haisted. The deliberate, coid-hooded character of the deed was proven beyond doubt.

Botts' depence was unboustredly horothed. His friends first secured the services of one of the best criminal lawyers in Newark, Mr. W. B. Gund, Jr. He leit unwilling to take all the responsibility of the case on himself, and asked for assistance. General Runyon, Courtiandt Barser, and a number of other well known legal gentlemen were applied to to asset in the case, but they severally and together declined, some for one reason, some for an oner. At this juncture Mr. "Charley?" Spencer, of New York, was called in and preented with a retainer. He had been so successful in criminal suits in the New York courts, however, that in going over to Jarsey he leit his good common sense ochind, and according to general behef completely bettend Botts' case from beginning to end. Now Botts was as sane as sane could be, but Charley wanted to make him as insane as insane could be. Botts minself was bitterly opposed to the advancement of any theory a la Coles, hierariand and Company. Botts was an ignorant man, 'us true—he couldn't even write; but he had sense enough to know that in Jersey

Wouldn't work, counselior Spencer's belief and arguments to the contrary notwithstanding. The counsel themselves quarrelied on this point. Botts burned to go on the stand, but Mr. Spencer told him he'd knock his braths out if he didn't keep quiet, Botts was right; the masmity douge didn't work as Spencer expected. After four hours' dehoter and the first paraments for a new trial was a contain and the Mr. Shencer. The learning was et all the second and the Mr. Shencer.

eye-witness of the deality renember. Botts' story won the belief of his spiritual adviser, flev. Simeou Siegiried and Colonel Andrew Jackson Johnson, warden of the jail, and they interested themselves in securing for the doomed man.

A RESTITE.

It was granted by Governor Randolph on the ground that Botts' soul was not in a condition to be removed out of the world. The respite was till yesterday. The subsequent desperate efforts made by the two gentlemen named, and a select number of others, including Botts' brother Joh., a respectable citizen of Boonton, are of course fresh in the minds of the Health readers, who through it have seen advised from day to day of every important phase of the case. On this point it is only necessary to say that if ever a condemned crimonal had devoted friends, friends even to the very death—for be it known that up to yesterday, within half an nour of the execution, Colonel Johnson was not without hope of a increaer respite from Governor Parker—Botts was particularly fortunate in that respect. Mr. Johnson is one of a no small number who, accepting the theory that Botts and Mrs. Witson were really married, do not benieve Botts was guilty of murder in the first degree. The murderer declared only a day or two ago that as God was his witness and his judge he and she were married. This orings us to the terrible ratir and last act of the dreadual drama—the execution.

Botts stept soundly during Thursday nighs, Mr.

There are thousands in New Jersey who believe this. This brings us to the terrible united and last act of the dreadful drama—the execution.

Botts slept soundity during Thursday nighe, Mr. Millennium Flaveli remaining in his cell all night. Yesterday morning he awoke bettimes, performed his ablutions and breakfasted quite nearthly of veal enops, toast, fried potatoes and coffee. At more o'clock Rev. Messix. Slegiried, Hughes and Weed arrived and at once proceeded to the cell of the doomed, in from of which was a reddish catioo curtain. From that time until led out for execution Botts was religiously consoled and strengthened by his counsellors, and there is every reason to believe that he passed into eternity a prayerful, penitent sinner. At a quarter to nine o'clock. Accompanied by his acquates and about thirty constide of the jail was guarded by a lorce of about sixty policemen, in charge of Lieutenauts Kirwin and Portenfeider. A large crowd of people congregated outside, but could only least their eyes on the unsightly outer walls of the jail. None were permitted to enter the jail unless fortified with a Sheriff's permit or a proper pass credential. The execution took place inside the jail, at the lar end of the main hail. About three hundred persons all told witnessed it. These included twenty-live or thirty representatives of the local and metropolitan

of the main hall. About three hundred persons all told witnessed it. These included twenty-nye or thirty representatives of the local and metropolitan press and double as many doctors and many lawyers. Among the SADDEST INCIDENTAL SIGHTS Of the hanging was the presence of Oliver M. Hallsted, the murdered man's edest son. An effort was made to try and get him to leave, but he insisted upon remaining to see the last scene of the last act. Shortly before eleven o'clock the Sheriff entered the cell of the condemned man and shook hands with him and the clergymen present. It was at first intended to have the execution at hall-past tweive, but a constitution between Botts and the clergy resulted in its being changed to exactly an hour sooner. Tears left from the eyes of Botts and the others in the cell. At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock the SHERIFF DIVESTED HIMSELF Of his overcoat and entered the cell and prepared Botts for his fate. The black cap was placed on his head and his arms and legs pinioned with hempen cords and a piece of the same stuff about his neck. Botts was attired cleanly in the clothing he had worn during confinement. At exactly half-past eleven o'clock the Sheriff, Botts and Deputy Sheriff Davis issued from the cell, followed by the clergymen, and

eleven o'ciock the Sherial, Botts and Deputy Sherial Davis issued from the cell, followed by the ciergymen, and Moved Slowly towards the Gallows, forming a sight intensely shemm and awaid. The tro haited immediately under the gallows, facing the south. The marcerer was stationed directly under the rope, and towered a head above those around him. Sherial Peckwell attached the noose. A dead shence prevalled in the han, and all eyes were rivetted on the criminal as he stood on the brink, as it were, of the awail chasm of death. At this moment the Sherial Said, in a low tone of voice, "George Botts, the hour has now arrived when the senionice of the law must be executed." He added, in a whisper, "Conrage, George, you are going to a better world." Deputy Sherial Davis their read the death warrant signed by Governor kancolpa, the text of wuten has once appeared in the Herald. This concluded, Rev. Mr. Steyfried stepped forward and said.——

"IN BEHALF OF GEORGE BOTTS, I thank the warden of the juil for his kind treatment, also the prison chapitaln, his other spiritual advisors and all those who have prayed for him, lie tencers his forgiveness to his enemies, and, trusting in Jesus, treasures a cheerful hope for the saivation of his soul."

The prisoner attered not an andible word, but was murmining a prayer. Chapital Weed, a gray-naired venerable man of God, held him by the left hand and officied up a prayer. The Sherial meanwhile slipped behind a screen to the right of the scaroid, and at exactly thirty-five minutes past eleven sprang the trap which.

JERKED BOTTS BEFORE HIS MARER.

The wretched man, powerful in build as he was, was shot up so high as heavily to touch the finish of the carriod.

The trap which

JERKER BOTTS BEFORE HIS MAKER.

The wretched man, powerful in build as he was, was shot up so high as hearly to touch the huder part of the top cross beam. He felt with the usual dull tand. Then followed the appailing quiverings and twitchings and strainings for breath, which always follow the rebound. There was the usual nervous stretching of the extremites and sururging of the shoulders, until at length the head settled. Watches varied. One mestical gentleman kept the following taily of the pulsations.—At 11:36, pulse 72; at 11:31, 70; at 11:38, 108; at 11:39, 110; at 11:49, 62; at 11:41, no pulsation; at 11:42, a slight return of the pulse was felt; at 11:41 he was declared dead—just twelve minutes from the moment of springing the trap. As soon as this was announced the crowd began to disperse. Botts had received no stimulant, and bore up during the terrible ordeal just before the execution with a courage which none had given bim credit. At twelve o'clock the body was lowered and placed in a hand-some black wainut comin, having on the ild a sliver plate, bearing the following inscription:—

the execution of yesterday was "splendidly-conducted. (He ven save the splendidly It should be stated that Botts died from strangulation. His neck was not broken.

The last night of his life Botts received
A TOUCHING LETTER FROM HIS MOTHER.
of which the following is a copy:—

MY DEAR SON GEORGE—I deeply regret that the Cou of Pardons refused to commute your sentence, and now fear the last hope has vanished. My heart is sad to think your earthly career is so near an end, and I feel very sad that I cannot see you again in this world. Dear George, words cannot express my feel-ings. None but God can tell the anguish of my soul; and yet while I weep and mourn on account of your doom, rejoice that you have embraced the feel world.

The Actors "PET" HALSTED.

The murdered man was a native of Elizabeth, and had gone out and in there and in Newark at his life, with the exception of some years he spent roughing it in California. He was born in 1819; graduated from Princeton College in 1839; studied law with his father, the now bowed-down, almost broken-hearted practice in 1842, two years' previously having cloped with and married a Miss Meeker, a very nighty esteemed young lady of Newark, daughter of a well-to-do eloped with and married a Miss Meeker, a very nighty esteemed young lady of Newark, daughter of a well-to-do merchant of that city. During the early part of the rebellion he loomed into prominence in national affairs, and was a valued friend of the late President Lincoln. Small in physique, he was large in intellect, and formed one of the biggest little men in the country. For his skill in organizing troops Mr. Lincoln commissioned him a brigately troops Mr. Lincoln commissioned him a brigately troops Mr. Lincoln commissioned him a brigately group of the biggest little men in the country. For his skill in organizing troops Mr. Lincoln commissioned him a brigately troops Mr. Lincoln commissioned him a brigately troops Mr. Lincoln commissioned him as the right hand bower of Senator Sprague, when that brilliant gentlemen gave notice that he was going to shake the commercial, social and political world to fis centre. At a meeting of workingmen gathered to serenade sprague in Newark at Halsted's residence, "Pet" made a speech, which was a gent in its way. In his private chambers a reception followed, on which occasion "Pet," in response to some remarks made about the press, said that "the nearest approach to an independent newspaper in this or any other country was

The New York Herald,
and I know it," he added with emphasis. "The Intelligent Whale," torpedo boat, elaborately described in the HERALD more than a year ago, was the next matter which brooped boat, elaborately described in the HERALD more than a year ago, was the next matter which brooped boat, elaborately described in the HERALD more than a year ago, was the next matter which brooped boat, elaborately described in the HERALD more than a year ago, was the next matter which brooped boat, elaborately described in the HERALD more than a year ago, was the next matter which brooped boat, elaborately described in the HERALD more than a year of ago. He was somewhat known in Newark and part of Morris and Passaic counties, in connection with his country when he w

MURDER IN TRENTON.

A Man Found Dead on a Canal Boat-Arrest of the Suspected Murderer-Interview with the Prisoner-"By Heavens, I Am In

tified as Patrick Riley, a boatman, was found on a canal beat near the junction of the feeder and canal, in Trenton. There was an ugly wound on the right temple, from which blood had flowed freely. The death of the man was made known in a peculiar way, and how it will fare with William Gillooly, who is under arrest, is more than can be stated until after the conclusion of the Coroner's inquest, which was adjourned until nine o'clock this morning, after the body had been

There are ten boats at the junction laid up for the winter, and William Gillooly was engaged as watch-man on eight of them. Gillooly was not at the boats yesterday morning, about the usual time, and man was on the floor, in the condition stated. STATEMENT OF MARSHAL MOSES.

This morning, between eight and nine o'clock, I heard that a man was found dead in a canal boat, and I sent an officer to investigate the affair. He found the body, and, in the mean-time, Mr. Charles Hutchinson, who was down at the lower end of Trenton, near

down at the lower end of Trenton, near the prison lock, saw Gillooly crying and neard the capitain of a boat ask the man under arrest what was the matter. He replied that there was a man dead on a boat, and asked the capitain for food, which was given. An officer was sent and the arrest was made.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

William Gillooley was visited in his cell at the City Hall by the Herrato reporter, who, in company with the Mayor of the city, sought to obtain what information was to be had from the prisoner himself. After stating that he was the watchien of the boats, he said that the deceased, Patrick Riley, was a friend of his, and that he, Riley, used to work on the canal and had been known to Gillooley for years.

a friend of his, and that he, Riley, used to work on the canal and had been known to Gillooley for years.

Alayor Briest—When did you know the man was dead?

Gillooly—I first knew it this morning, and when I lound it out I was airaid. I do not like to cry, but I cried then.

The Mayor.—How did the man receive that wound on his forehead?

Gillooly—I don't know, unless he felt down stairs; I want to wash my hands of this affair.

The Mayor.—where is kiley's vest?

Gillooly—I is in the trunk of the cabin; the lock is bursted; he did that before he died; he came to the boat orunk; I don't know what time it was last night that he came on the boat; I went in about nine o'clock, and he was there on the door, lying on the broad of his back; I supposed it was all right; the fire was out and there was not a God damned bit of warmth; this morning I laid my hand on him and found he was dead; "My God "said I, "I shall be accused of killing him;" and then I went across the street and though; "By heavens, I am in for it," then I said to myseit, "My God, what must I do?" and I don't receiled any more.

Mayor Briest—Do you know if the dead man has any friends?

Gilloolex—Oh, he has plenty of friends; they

GILLOGLEY-Oh, he has plenty of friends; they GILLOGIEY—Oh, he has plenty of friends; they can bury him.

With oaths and coarse language the man under arrest relapsed into his careless manner, he being considerably under the influence of whiskey while making the statements.

The pockets of Kiley were turned inside out when the body was found.

The jury will meet at ten o'clock this morning.

HOOTING "JOSIE" MANSFIELD.

Fellow Passengers of This "Noted" Person Huntling and Hooting Her on Her Arrival in Boston from New York-she Has to seek Protection from Her Own Class.

Boston, Jan. 26, 1872.
Several young men, drummers and others, who were fellow passengers with Helen Josephine Mansfield on the train which arrived here this morning from New York. from New York, nooted and hustled her in the depot, creating considerable disturbance. Some backmen and railroad ometais helped her out of the crowd to her carriage, and she departed.

ROW ON A RAILROAD.

On Thursday night three men, named Patrick Berry, Patrick Breehan and Timothy Kellahan, boarded the Northport train on the Long Island Ratiroad and assaulted Conductor Dennis. While two of them tried to gag him the third attempted two of them thed to gag him the third attempted to cut loose the train, and was only prevented by the orakemen. The passengers seized them, and at Hicksvine they were placed under arrest. Yesterday Justice Snedeker committed them to the Queens Country Jail. Breedan made his escape from the constable. The object was plunder. The leader of the gang, named Butler, has thus far evaded arrest. They have a secret rendezyous on the east and

LITERATURE.

MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS AND HER LATEST ENGLISH HISTORIAN. A Narrative of the Principal Events in the Life of Mary Stuart, with Some Remarks on Mr. Froude's History of England. By James F. Meline. New York: Hurd & Houghton. 1872. 12mo, pp. x., 334.

This book is one long indictment, conviction and sentence of James Anthony Froude. Mr. Meline, who is an industrious and careful literary critic, and has employed his facile pen upon many of the utterly Mr. Froude's credit as a historian. After a careful reading we must conclude that our author does convict the champion of the House of Tudor of the very gravest offences against veracity and fair garbling authorities, suppressing facts, suggesting faisehoods and playing the advocate instead of the judge. Besides, he is exhibited to us as ignorant of English and Scottish jurisprudence and ecclesias-"as interesting as a novel" by all the arts of the novelist in drawing character, not from fact, but from imagination. We see not how the historical reputation of Mr. Froude can be successfully rein so many and so important particulars at the hands of this writer and of the leading critical re-

THE AMERICAN RACING RECOED.

A valuable little manual, by W. G. Darling. It is gotten up in convenient size for the pocket and con-tains a record of the running racing during 1871; the entries for stakes at Jerome Park, Saratoga, New Orleans, Lexington and other places, in 1872-73; a table of the lastest time on record; the pedigrees of horses, together with other items of interest to turfmen. The Record also contains the programme of the racing to be held this summer at Jerome Park, Long Branch and Saratoga, which promises excellent sport. It is published at the low price of \$1, and may be obtained of G. W. Darling, at the office of Wilkes' Spirit, No. 3 Park row. No follower of turf sports should be with-

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

THE LONDON Spectator says of Thomas Nast that "there is something of Hogarth's power about his 'H. B.'s.'" with "many signs of an imagination which can grow hot with righteous wrath." On the other hand it thinks "his merely humorous designs are comparatively weak in idea;" sentimentalities are unpardonably feeble." "It is only when Mr. Nash gives the gloomy side of his

great strength in England, where this accomplished his studies in the British Museum Library. Reclus is the author of many fine papers in the Revue des Deux Mondes, on Brazil and other parts of America, watch he has visited in person. He also wrote several on the merits of the civil war in the United States, then little understood in France. His great work, "La Terre," has been translated into Engterranean-Nice, Cannes, Monaco, Mentone," &c., 18 a charming guide book to those genial regions de-

THE Athenœum pronounces MacDonald's "Wil-fred Cumbermede" extremely original, clever and interesting, but objects to its want of continuity in the narrative. It warmly praises the author's

MATTHEW ARNOLD says that the difference be-tween the Bible and the Koran is that the former grew, while the latter was made.

"THE FLORIDA COLONIST, OR SETTLER'S GUIDE," is the title of a pamphlet of eighty-six pages, with map, issued by J. S. Adams, Commissioner of Lands and Immigration, Jacksonville, who will send it free to all applicants remitting postage stamps.

Dr. HENRY M. DEXTER, of Boston, is now in Lon-don, engaged in gathering documents and other the New England colonies. PROFESSOR FRANCIS J. CHILD, of Harvard Col-

lage, is about to edit for publication a collection of the best old English ballads, with all their different version, printed in variorum style.

The Saturday Review is severe on Mr. Robert

Buchanan's "Dream of Kinga," and says:—
In our modern poems the laws of nature are always coming into collision with the laws of rhyme, and invariably get worsted. Our poet's second line ends with "upstreamed," and so his fourth must end with "acreamed." If fire does not scream so much the worse for it. However, Mr. Buchanau knows his own business best, and we must admit that in no period of the history of literature has absence of meaning in poetry commanded a higher price than at present.

a new book entitled, "The Lives of the Princesses of the Royal House of Stuart." This, like her Queens of England."

Earth and Sea," from the press of Nelson & Sons, London, is rhetorical and sentimental, full of similitudes of the grandest sort, and as vague as possi-

lustrations of London," of which the first part has been published, that it promises to be a faithful, as well as a beautiful book of drawings. He has not fallen into the blundering of most French artists, who make Frenchmen of all the landowers they have occasion to depict.

NEW YORK CITY.

"Our Gas Lights."-At the request of a number of prominent citizens who are interested in good gas and plenty of it Professor C. F. Chand-ler, of Columbia College, will lecture to-night on this subject, at Association Hail, Twenty-third street, corner of Fourth avenue.

The Young Ladies' Christian Association, of this city, are maxing a most commendable effort in behalf of young women. They hold an interesting service in Dr. Rogers' church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first streets, to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Addresses are expected from the pastor and Drs. Hail and John Cotton Smith.

Nothing was done resectary in the flatfor master. Hart investigation at the office of the Captain of the Port, in consequence of the absence of the complainants and their counsel. Captain Jones, while adjourning the Court until half-past ten o'clock on konday, took occasion to remark that he would positively close the case on that day.

About two weeks ago Peter Glennon, forty-six years of age, born in Ireland, and a carman by oc-cupation, entered the stable in the rear of his restcupation, entered the station in the rear of his residence, corner of Grand and Corlears streets, with a lighted candle, and while there, it is supposed, fell asieep, ouring which his clothes took fire and he was badly burned on the lower part of the body, Glennon died yesterday morning in the Bellevue Hospital. Coroner Herrman will hold an inquest.

THE UNPAID CITY OFFICIALS. Expected Action of the Governor as to the

Audit Bills.

The news of the passing by the lower House of the Audit bill, as amended by the Senate, was received by the City Hall officials, yesterday afternoon, with

by the City Hall officials, yesterday afternoon, with considerable delight, because the payment of seven month's back pay seemed to them not very far off. All that is now required for this measure to become law is the signature of the Governor. It is understood in well informed quarters that the Governor will veto this bill on the ground that it does not include in the Board of Audit an elective officer, and that unless the Mayor's is included in this Audit Board he will retuse to sign it. There is more than rumor for this statement, and the consequence will be that the poor waiting creditors of the city will have to wait a little longer for their money. How much longer a few days will tell; but that the cup of birss which was so near their lips is now dashed to the ground is a certainty. PATAL SHOOTING AGGIDENT.

A little girl named Lidia Laval, twelve years of age, of 619 West Porty-ninth street, was shot in the nead last evening by a boy named Richard ing, of 625 West Forty-seventh street. Ing was firing at another boy, but the ball missed him and struck the girl, who was playing at a short distance from them. After firing the pistol ing made his escape, but the police are hunting for him in the neignborhood, where they think he concealed himself. The little girl is dangerously wounded.

CONGRESS.

Final Adjournment on the 29th of May Agreed To in the Senate.

The Amended Apportionment Bill and Its Apologists.

The Legislative Appropriation Bill in Committee of the Whole.

Clarence King's Expensive Report.

A PROMISING PENSIONER.

By Mr. WINDOM, rep.) of Minn., from the Committee on Patents, without amendment, the bill for the extension of the patent to Smith and Halcorn Skinner for improvement in power looms.

Mr. MOJZON, (rep.) of Ind., introduced a bill authorizing the construction of a railroad bringe across the Ohio River, at or near Evansville, Ind. The bridge is to have an unbroken span of at least 400 feet over the main channel, and may be constructed by the Evansville and Crawford, the Lake Erle and Southwestern, the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad Companies and the city of Evansville.

Mr. WRIGHT, (rep.) of Iowa, presented the credentials of Senator elect William B. Alisson, of Iowa.

Mr. MORTON mr. MALA LANGURANMENT.

Mr. MORTON mr. Mala Control May.

Measter, SCHANER, rope 22th of May.

Measter, SCHANER, rope 22th of May.

Measter, SCHANER, rope 10 Mass., and TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., opposed the molton.

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. SCHURZ, (rep.) of Mo., modified his pending amend-

The resolution was taken up.

Mr. SCHUEZ, (rep.) of Mo., modified his pending amendment so as to provide only that Congress shall not aujourn without passing a law for the reform of the civil service. He said that if this amendment should be rejected it would indicate that the Senate did not care about the reform of the civil service, and that if the time for the adjournment should be fixed now it would be in the power of the minority to prevent any legislation that it might choose to oppose.

The amendment was rejected by a vote of 22 to 16.

The pending amendment them was Mr. Sunner's, providing that no adjournment shall take piace until after the passage of the Sapelmentary Civil Rights oil.

Mr. TRUBLUJ., moved to amend the amendment by adding more until the Senate shall have come to a vote upon the bill from the House of Representatives to repeal the duy on coal.

Mr. TRUMBULL then called for the regular order, .
THE APPORTIONMENT LILL. Mr. MORTON-I move to suspend the regular order and all the other business for the purpose of proceeding with this

should be made, and, therefore, no difficulty could arise un-der H. Mr. Parlinghuysen, (rep.) of N. J., suggested that Pennylvania was in the same position in this respect as Ohio.

Mr. Fessiliantists, (rep.) of N. J., suggested that Pennsylvania was in the same position in this respect as Obio.

Mr. Eduturds, (rep.) of Vt., said that the House bill would give Ohio ten times as many Representatives as Vermont, while her population was only eight times as great, thus violating the constitutional provision that Representatives shall be apportanced among the States according to population. He also argued against Mr. Sherman's proposition, that the subject belonged more to the House than to the Senate, and declared in favor of a large number of Representatives, a House of 300 or more, as being less liable to be unduly influenced by combinations.

Mr. FRELINGHUNSEN favored the bill as passed by the House.

Senate, and declared in favor of a large number of Representatives, a House of 200 or more, as being leas liable to be Mr. FERLINGUIUYEE, Favored the bill as passed by the House.

Mr. MORTON favored a House of at least three hundred members. He also favored the House bill as fairer than the Senate substitute, and said that the latter went out of its way to make an unfair discrimination against the republican party. He had made a calculation, assuming that the republican would be sure to carry certain States at the next election, which showed that the adoption of the Senate substitute instead of the House bill would cause a loss to the republican party of twenty-two decletoral voice and twenty-two members of the House. CERTAIN TO GO EMPIRICAN

were New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Mississippi, Arkansas, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, California, Minnerota and Kannas. Of course, it the House bill was not a fair one be could not ask the Senate to support it, no matter how advantaceous it might be to the predominant party; but it was really more fair and just on every principle than the Senate amendment.

Mr. PATERSON said that the Convention of 1787 hadr at first fixed the ratio of representation at one Representative to every 40,050; but had afterwards decided that every 20,050 should have a Representative, the change help made at the suggestion of the Fresident of the Conventencing, General Washington, se that the number of members of the House might be increased. If, according to action of 100 states and 100

Mr. SUMNER—I do.

The amendment was lost—yeas, 22; navs, 25.
Mr. CONKLING—Question on the resolution.
The Pikelibent protein.—The question is on the amendment of the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Summer), providing for 36 adjournment until after the passage of a Civil Rights bill, Mr. Summer alone voting ave. (Lauriter).
Mr. SUMNER offered another amendment, that there shall be no adjournment until after legislation to promote return to specie payment. Lost.
Mr. CONKLING—Question! Question!
Mr. SUMNER moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute the following:—
Resolved, &c., That in closing the issues of the rebedion, and in securing reconciliation among the people of the United Stress, justice should procede generosity; that we should be just to our colored fellow citizens, always faithful to the republic, and now suffering under disabilities, before we are generous to the rebeds; that in the removal of disabilities we should despin with our colored fellow citizens, but since the removal of rebel disabilities is now pressed it is essential that justice to our colored fellow citizens, should accompany this senerosity, so that the equal rights of our colored fellow citizens should accompany this senerosity, so that the equal rights of our colored fellow citizens shall not be postponed to the amnesty of the rebeis, but that the two shall go together.

Resolved, That Congress will take no step towards a final

adirmative.

Mis. Conkling.— Question on the resolution.

The resolution recommended was then passed by a vote of the resolution recommended was then passed by a vote of the resolution recommended was then passed by a vote of the theory of the resolution of the re

Mr. Brooks, (dem.) of N. T., presented a petition frog Edward Quintard, D. T. Marshall and other officers of the savings banks for a repeal of the tax of one-half per cent, as being a tax on the mechanics and workingmen of the

correll, of Obto-was decounced by Mr. Crousland as an obber, cutthrost and a thef, who had hung around the achies of the Union army. After that denunciation the bill was recommitted.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Legistative Arthroperiation Billi.

On the motion of Mr. Dawes, (rep.) of Mass, a provise was added to the item which appropriates \$400,000 to pay judgment of the Court of Claims, directing that no part of the amount should be paid on any judgment rendered in favor of George Charpenning, growing out of any service rendered in carrying the mails.

Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn, moved to strike out the last section of the bill, which directs that no claims shall be considered in carrying the mails.

Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn, moved to strike out the last section of the bill, which directs that no claims shall be considered in carrying the mails.

Mr. Maynard, (rep.) of Tenn, moved to strike out the last section of the bill, which directs that no claims shall be considered by Messrs, Maynard and Butler, of Massachusetts.

After considerable discussion the section was struck out.

Mr. Garffleid, (rep.) of Ohio, olfered an amendment looking to a restriction on the public printing, and said that last year the quantity of printing done at the public printing office would, if put into books, have made a tibrary of over 120,000 volumes of 550 paces each. He held up and exhibited volume -three of the geological exploration of the fortisch parallel by Casrence King. He described it as a large quarto volume, printed on luxurious times of the parallel by Casrence King. He described it as a large quarto volume, printed on luxurious times and whole admisses. They would cost at least \$250 a volume, and he understood that the total cost of the book would be not less than \$250,000. The public printer was not responsible for this, but it was thefault of the law, should be not less than \$250,000. The public printer was not responsible tor this, but it was thefault of the law.

Mr. Garbierry, rep.) of

The committee then rose and reported out to the House,
Mr. GARPIELD called for a yea and nay vote on Mr. Maymard's amendment striking out the section which establishes the statute of limitation against the government. The House
fermed the yeas and nays, and the section was struct out.
Both appropriation bills were-then passed.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., offeres a resolution calling on
the Presuent for information as to the redudenture or reensistence of Commerce.

The House then, at twenty minutes past three P. M., adjourned.

journed. The session to morrow will be for general debate only—no business to be transacted—and, as suggested by Mr. Cox, not more than five members to be present. POLICE TRANSFERS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday the following changes were made:yesterday the following changes were made:—
sergeant Watson Vredenburgh was removed from
the Iwenty-first precinct to the Fifth, Sergeant P. M.
Griffith was sent from the Fourteenth to the
Twenty-first, and Thomas Reed was sent from the
Twenty-second to the Fourteenth. Roundsman
William Sterling was made an acting sergeant at
the Fifth precinct. Sergeants W. H. Addis and J.
M. Robbins were retired on pension and Sergeant
L. G. Pavne was dismissed from the torce for intoxi-